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CZECHOSLOVAKIA FULFILLS 96.8 PERCENT
OF THIRD-QUARTER 1951 PLAN

In the third quarter 1951, Czechoslovakia fulfilled 96.8 percent of its industrial production plans. Heavy industry fulfilled 92.4 percent, light industry 102.5 percent, and the food industry 97.2 percent of their plans.

During the first 9 months of 1951, the over-all plan fulfillment was 99.9 percent. The production plan was fulfilled as follows (in percent):

	<u>3d Qu 51</u>	<u>Jan - Sep 51</u>
Coal	91.3	96.2
Ores and petroleum	84.8	89.5
Power	94.1	96.3
Metallurgy	92.0	97.5
Heavy machin. building	85.0	94.5
Vehicles	86.7	98.5
Precision machine building	93.9	98.7
General machine building	98.1	102.3
Chemicals	102.2	104.2
Construction materials and ceramics	93.1	97.0
Glass and fine ceramics	95.6	109.0
Wood	105.6	99.7
Paper	99.6	101.4
Textiles and clothing	102.7	103.2
Leather and rubber	101.1	102.6

Total industrial production in the third quarter 1951 rose 10.9 percent as compared with the third quarter 1950. It rose by 10.8 percent in heavy industry, 4.8 percent in light industry, and 15.1 percent in the food industry.

During the first 9 months of the current year, 14.4 percent more was produced than during the equivalent period of 1950. The increase amounted to 15.8 percent in heavy industry, 4.4 percent in light industry, and 27.4 percent in the food industry.

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As compared to the third quarter 1950, production increased in various branches of industry as follows (in percent): brown coal 8, power 11, iron ore 20, pig iron 3, raw steel 7, grey iron castings 15, steel castings 22, transformer sheet metal 29, strip steel 14, steel tubing 14, drilling pipes 185, steam turbines over 5,000 kilowatts 200, transformers over 5,000 kilowatts 23, troughs for mine transport 77, mine carts 20, railroad freight carts 96, trucks 116, 60-horsepower tractors 11, threshing machines 25, antifriction bearings 22, tubing radiators made of sheet metal 32, nitrogenous fertilizer 4, phosphorous fertilizer 3, sewing machines 17, radio receivers 6, synthetic staple fiber 10, artificial silk fabrics 14, flax fibers 4, linen and part linen fabrics 11, hemp fabrics 11, work clothes 52, leather work shoes 69, light dress shoes 59, soap 19, synthetic edible fats 17, fruit and vegetable products 16, beer 7, canned milk 40, cheese 14, etc.

Many key industries have failed to fulfill their plans mainly because of improper management and faulty organization of work. The output of black coal fell below the 1950 level because of poor work organization and the failure to introduce new methods. The mechanization plan was not fulfilled to a sufficient degree. Absenteeism and heavy labor turnover have been great obstacles to plan fulfillment.

Further difficulties appeared in metallurgical plants and ore mines. Plan fulfillment was hindered by faulty work organization, unsatisfactory technological discipline, and the shortage of permanent workers. As a result, metallurgical plants failed to utilize existing facilities properly. There are reserves in blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and rolling mills which can be utilized. Some 77,500 administrative workers will have to be transferred to jobs in production.

Plan fulfillment was hampered by poor organization of production, unsatisfactory technological discipline, unsatisfactory care of technical equipment, nonobservance of organizational reforms, and by the lack of a steady labor force. As a result of these shortcomings, existing equipment has not been utilized properly. Blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and rolling mills have large reserves, making increased production of iron, steel, and rolled materials possible.

More bread cereal crops were produced in 1951 than planned. The quantity of wheat produced was roughly at the level planned, but the rye harvest was approximately 3.8 percent higher than planned. Wheat production was about 3 percent higher than in 1950. Of feed grains, the output of oats was raised approximately 1.7 percent, but the plan was not fulfilled for barley and corn. The barley harvest was approximately 10.8 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950, oats 6.4 percent higher, and corn 29.3 percent higher. The rape harvest plan was exceeded by 12.2 percent, while production rose by 115 percent over 1950. Even though the flax fiber and hemp plan was not fulfilled, production rose 153 and 26.8 percent, respectively, over 1950.

Increased output of feed grains was accomplished primarily through increased acreage, mostly in the socialist sector of agriculture, where the results of better management are already evident. Increased production of flax was achieved on the one hand by a substantial increase in cultivated area and on the other by a higher yield per hectare than in 1950. However, the planned yield of potatoes and sugar beets was not obtained, primarily because of poor techniques and insufficient cultivation, particularly on the state farms.

The plan for fall work was not fulfilled satisfactorily, since disking immediately after harvesting, plowing, and sowing were rendered difficult by climatic conditions.

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In the field of animal husbandry, the number of beef cattle remained the same, while the number of milk cows rose 3.1 percent. The total number of swine was somewhat lower, but the number of sows was raised by special methods 21 percent, over the third quarter 1950. The reduced number of swine was caused by failure to carry out the breeding plan, primarily on state farms.

The JTD (Unified Agricultural Cooperatives) have fulfilled their plans better than individual farmers. The third-quarter plan was exceeded in the case of rye by 9.3 percent, wheat 10.3 percent, barley 5.4 percent, and oats nearly 22 percent.

The total acreage of arable land of state farms grew to 422,043 hectares, an increase of 9.2 percent over the equivalent period of 1950. JZD of Type II and higher now cultivate a total of 1,216,000 hectares of agricultural land.

The number of cattle of all types on state farms increased 15.2 percent over the equivalent period of 1950, and the number of swine rose by 25.5 percent.

The share of state farms in total deliveries increased, in comparison with 1950, from 9 to 15 percent for fattened cattle and from 25 to 33 percent for swine.

The number of tractors owned by machine stations rose 41 percent. The number of combines rose 65 percent, and threshing machines 113 percent. The number of employees of state tractor stations rose 75 percent. The productivity of labor in harvest work was low.

The construction industry fulfilled 82.5 percent of its third-quarter 1951 plan, including 79.4 percent of the investment work plan and 110 percent of the maintenance work plan. As compared with the third quarter 1950, construction work rose 24 percent. Failure to fulfill the plan was caused by poor work organization, nonobservance of work schedules, absenteeism and turnover, and poor utilization of machinery.

The construction parts and semifinished goods industry fulfilled its plan 124.3 percent.

During the first 9 months of 1951, construction rose 32.1 percent, as compared to the equivalent period of 1950. During the third quarter 1951, the construction industry completed 124,000 square meters of plant area and 247,000 square meters of various other production facilities for industry and transportation. For agriculture, the construction industry completed 167,000 square meters of buildings. In addition, 77,000 square meters of buildings were constructed for mass livestock feeding.

A total of 3,452 apartment and family houses was built, and 123,000 square meters of mass housing was built for workers, especially apprentices. Construction progressed on the new Klement Gottwald Metallurgical Works at Kuncice and the metallurgical combine in Slovakia.

The transportation plan for the third quarter 1951 was fulfilled 109.1 percent. The railroad freight transportation plan was fulfilled 105.3 percent, and 10.9 percent more goods were transported than during the third quarter 1950. Improved results were achieved by a further increase in rolling stock and by better utilization of rolling stock, that is, by a further cut in the turnaround time. The time required for repairs has been reduced 50 percent in comparison with 1950. The mechanization of materials handling has been progressing, the number of locomotives with automatic firing has increased, and several new railroad lines were opened for traffic.

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In highway transportation, the freight transportation plan was fulfilled 99.7 percent and the passenger transportation plan 104.3 percent, with 33 percent more passengers transported than in the third quarter 1950.

The water transportation plan was not fulfilled because of low water levels. In ton-kilometers the plan was fulfilled only 64.9 percent in tons, 89 percent. In many respects, however, results were more favorable than during the third quarter 1950.

The air transportation plan was fulfilled 123.6 percent, including 140 percent for passenger air transportation. The postal service fulfilled 110.3 percent of its plan. The urban transportation plan was fulfilled 103.5 percent.

In the third quarter 1951, the share of the Soviet bloc in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade was 59 percent, as compared with 54.3 percent during the third quarter 1950.

On 31 September 1951, industry employed 6.7 percent more workers than on the same date in 1950. In heavy industry, the increase amounted to 14.3 percent, and in the food industry, to 7.6 percent; in light industry, employment declined 1.7 percent. The planned level of employment was not reached, especially in the coal and ore mines and in metallurgical plants. The number of workers employed by the construction industry actually declined. As compared to the end of the third quarter 1950, the number of women in industry rose 7.6 percent and their proportion in the total number of workers rose 32.5 percent. Since the end of the third quarter 1950, a total of 12,900 women have been given employment in transportation. On the average, earnings in industry have risen 9.5 percent since the third quarter 1950.

There was an improvement in the standard of living over 1950. There were sales of 9 percent more meat and meat products, 19 percent more butter, 13 percent more synthetic edible fats, 11 percent more sugar, 26 percent more coffee, 88 percent more tea, 45 percent more confections, and 9 percent more milk.

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